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TRANSLATIONS ON LATIN AMERICA

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AMERICA

be held, and there will be discussions of ideological topics associated with the creation of the party of the working class and production for socialism.

[Question] Why the date 2 March?

[Answer] On 2 March 1966, FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] groups captured and killed our comrades Deolinda, Teresa, Irene, Engracia and Lucretia. They were members of the OMA, and had been performing tasks in support of the MPLA and the national liberation struggle. That is why we have chosen this day to pay tribute to our comrades who died in the struggle.

On 2 March of this year, we shall commemorate not only these five comrades who died in the first war of liberation, but also all those who were killed in the second war waged against the agents of imperialism.

One example that may be cited to demonstrate the murderous rage of the traitors in UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is that of comrade Elena Da Almeida, who was buried alive in Silva Porto. We do not mourn our dead, but remember them through our work; and we think that the best way of honoring them is by our contribution to the First Congress of the MPLA, and by our support for production and for the organization of Angolan women.

[Question] How and when did the OMA come into existence?

[Answer] The OMA was founded in 1962, in the Brazzaville Congo, where a group of MPLA members had taken refuge. It had another title at first but, at the decision of the MPLA, it assumed that of the Angolan Women's Organization. The organization grew, and many comrades joined it and began to participate actively in the struggle: some in political work, and others as nurses and social workers supplying the guerrillas. In 1966, when the MPLA moved to the Third Politicomilitary Region, the OMA was organized there as well. There were always women with the MPLA on virtually all the battlefronts, assisting the guerrilla fighters and fighting when necessary.

Women also played a noteworthy role in the second war of liberation, both underground and in the guerrillas. These comrades are now members of the OMA ranks throughout the national territory.

[Question] What are the fundamental objectives of the OMA?

[Answer] Our fundamental objective is the total emancipation of women, but, in order to reach it, we must combat illiteracy and incorporate all women into the nation's socioeconomic and political activities. That is not an easy task, but we have been achieving some success. The drive to combat illiteracy is under way throughout the country, from Cabinda to Cunene. The comrades who know how to read and write are teaching those who do not; and they are also taking part in the courses to teach cooking, sewing and

CUBA

TOTAL EMANCIPATION OF ANGOLAN WOMEN SOUGHT

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 13 Mar 77 pp 38-39

[Text] Maria Carlos is national coordinator of the Angolan Women's Organization [OMA]. A member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] since 1963, she took part in the national liberation struggle from exile. She served as an activist among the emigrants who had left the country as a result of the brutal colonialist repression, and helped to supply weapons and food to the guerrillas. She played an active role in the armed struggle, and, in 1970, joined the leadership of the MPLA in the Third Politicomilitary Region. At the time of the attack by the counterrevolutionary forces and international reactionaries in 1975, she served on the southern front, organizing the resistance, politicizing the masses and publicizing the MPLA's program. In 1976, she was elected a member of the OMA's national executive board, and she is currently serving as national coordinator.

Nearly a year after the total withdrawal of the last South African attacking forces from Angolan territory, and on the eve of "Angolan Women's Day" and "International Women's Day," on 2 and 8 March, respectively, we conversed with this worthy representative of the heroic women of Angola.

The interview took place in a plainly furnished office on the premises now occupied by the OMA in the city of Luanda. After the introductions, Maria Carlos expressed to us her willingness to be interviewed, with a kindly gesture and smile.

In response to our first question about the commemoration of both dates, she told us that the OMA had devised a work program related to the "Celebration of the Angolan Women's Struggle," which began on 25 February and will end on 8 March, thus dynamizing the resolutions emanating from the first national meeting. This program includes mobilization for volunteer work in farming areas, the cleaning and beautification of towns and cities, the showing of films in order to collect funds on behalf of widows and orphans, and other activities.

The second phase of the celebration will take place after 8 March, and will involve support for the MPLA Congress. During this period, assemblies will

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Both sides hail the victories scored by the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, which have forced the enemy to adopt a tactic of division in order to gain time, hoping for a neo-colonial solution to the conflict. Both sides likewise reaffirm their total support for Zimbabwe's armed struggle for liberation — the only way to national independence.

The People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Cuba noted the successes achieved by the people of Namibia in their struggle against colonial domination by the racist and expansionist regime of South Africa, which, showing absolute scorn for the various resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, persists in its systematic practices of violence, oppression and the most obnoxious forms of division. In this respect, they reaffirmed their full and unconditional support for SWAPO, the one and only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

Both sides expressed their condemnation of apartheid, repression and terror imposed on the people of South Africa by the racist regime headed by Vorster and expressed their solidarity with and full support to the ANC, which has mobilized and led the South African masses to prepare for the final attack against oppression, exploitation and the policy of "bantustanization."

Both sides reaffirm their support to the struggle of the people of Western Sahara for self-determination and freedom.

Having noted that the imperialist forces are trying to perpetuate their domination over the territory of Djibouti and their occupation of Mayotte Island, in the Comores, the two sides demand the unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from those territories.

The two sides made a thorough analysis of the situation in the Indian Ocean, condemned the existence of imperialist military bases in that area and reaffirmed their stand in favor of the transformation of the area into one of peace.

The People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Cuba, on appraising the situation in Latin America, noted the successes achieved by the peoples of that region in their struggle against imperialism. Both sides expressed their condemnation of Pinochet's bloodthirsty regime in Chile and the occupation of Puerto Rican territory by U.S. imperialism and reaffirmed their solidarity with the Puerto Rican people and their support for the people and the Government of Panama in their struggle to regain sovereignty over the Canal Zone, illegally and abusively occupied by the United States of America.

The People's Republic of Mozambique, on noting that the Republic of Cuba is the victim of an economic blockade on the part of the United States, which constitutes a clear and intolerable violation of the Cuban people's right to economic independence as well as an attack on its sovereignty, demand the immediate lifting of this blockade.

The People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Cuba denounced the occupation of Palestine and the Arab territories by Zionist expansionism and reaffirmed their full support for the struggle of the Arab peoples and states to recover the occupied territories and restore the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, led by their vanguard, the PLO. They stated that only with recognition of the legitimate rights of these countries and peoples could there be a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Both sides denounce the imperialist aggression unleashed against the people of Eastern Timor and reaffirm their full support for the struggle of that people, led by FRETILIN.

Both sides salute the victories of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea over imperialism. These victories make an important contribution to developing the struggle of the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world for liberation and independence.

The People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Cuba express their solidarity with the efforts made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at attaining peaceful reunification of Korean territory and call for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal from South Korea of all foreign troops.

The People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Cuba stated that the countries of the non-aligned movement had assumed an important role in the common struggle against imperialism, for national independence, for equal rights among states, and for the peace and security of the peoples, and they reaffirmed their staunch determination to strengthen this front of the struggle.

They also reaffirmed their support for the struggle for independence and territorial integrity being waged by the people of Cyprus.

With regard to the socialist countries, a liberated area for mankind, they expressed their satisfaction over the consolidation and extension of this strategic base for the oppressed peoples. The socialist countries' achievements inspire the peoples in their struggles for freedom and independence, they affirmed.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba expressed his gratitude for the welcome and hospitality given him by FRELIMO, the Mozambican people and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and he invited the president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique to make an official visit to the Republic of Cuba, at his convenience. Comrade Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, accepted the invitation with pleasure.

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President Samora Moisés Machel informed the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, Fidel Castro, of the continued attacks perpetrated against the people's Republic of Mozambique by the racist, minority regime of Rhodesia. These attacks, President Samora pointed out, are a continuation of those which that

They also condemned the repeated attacks against the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Botswana and the Republic of Zambia by the racist regimes of Salisbury and Pretoria, and expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of those countries.

technicians and cadres because more than 15 years pass from the time a child enters school to his graduation from university.

And now, you must face these problems in order to have more schools, hospitals, roads, homes, clothes, shoes, books, food and culture. We, your friends, will help you as much as we can. (APPLAUSE)

WE WON'T SET ANY LIMITS TO OUR COOPERATION; WE WILL OFFER ALL THE COOPERATION THAT MAY BE NEEDED

Angola has great natural resources, great rivers, enormous expanses of agricultural land, mineral resources, energy resources, a diversified climate in which practically all the food the country needs can be produced. And we will gladly contribute to that effort. Ours isn't a rich country. It is a small country, without great natural resources. But, in 18 years of revolution, we have made some progress. We now have doctors, engineers, architects, skilled workers. At present 1000 doctors are being graduated every year in our country. We have doctors, and many of them are willing to come work for the health of Angola. We have told Comrade Neto that we won't set any limits to our cooperation; we will offer all the cooperation that may be needed.

We are pleased to know that more than 40 Cubans — who are here and will keep on helping you — worked with you in your last sugarcane harvest. This is what socialism, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism means! (APPLAUSE)

Text of Mozambique-Cuba Joint Communique

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Apr 77 p 4

[Text]

COMMANDER IN Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, accompanied by a Party and government delegation, paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique from March 21-23, 1977, at the invitation of Comrade Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade Fidel Castro and his delegation were given an enthusiastic welcome by the Mozambican people who thus expressed the profound solidarity and friendship that unite them to the Cuban people. This demonstration of friendship also reflected the Mozambican people's profound respect and esteem for Comrade Fidel Castro.

During his visit, Comrade Fidel Castro made direct contact with the working masses in industrial and agricultural production centers and spoke at a mass rally held in a suburb. The two leaders held detailed talks on bilateral relations and on the situation in southern Africa and in Latin America.

The exchange of views was held in an atmosphere of profound comradeship, mutual understanding and solidarity, which is the result of the fraternity and

before, you couldn't talk about socialism, it was a dirty word. The colonialists wanted to shoot people for talking about socialism. You couldn't talk about Marxism, either: it was a dirty word. And you couldn't talk about internationalism — it, too, was a dirty word. Yes, they were dirty words, very bad for the colonies.

Now, the imperialists — but very good for the people, for the oppressed and exploited masses. This is why, in Cuba and Angola, the people, the masses, can now speak openly without fear — because there are those who are still afraid of words — a people truly without prejudices, without fear, can speak openly about socialism, Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, as we do in Cuba and as you do in Angola.

The road that lies ahead of us is long and hard. The imperialists are still trying to attack Angola; the imperialists and racists are still trying to create difficulties for Angola and organize counterrevolutionary bands to sabotage production and kill Angolans. They did the same to us for many years, but we kept on working and struggling, and we overcame our enemies. And we know that you will, too!

This is why your slogan is very apropos: the struggle continues and that victory is certain.

Patris o Muerte!

Venceremos!
(OVATION)

PUBLISHED: 3/25/77

Castro Speech in Caxito, Angola

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Apr 77 p 3

[Text]

Speech given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and of the Government, at a rally held in Caxito, Angola, on March 24, 1977, Year of Institutionalization

(TRANSLATION OF THE TRANSCRIPT MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPTS)

Dear Friends from Caxito:

I SPEAK Spanish. I think you will probably understand me. Yes or no? MPLA is always understood; revolution and socialism are understood; we all understand revolutionary language. (APPLAUSE)

This has been a very pleasant and moving day for us, for the Cuban delegation. In the morning we visited Quifangondo. You are very familiar with Quifangondo and know what happened there; so do the mercenaries, the counterrevolutionaries and the imperialists. (APPLAUSE)

We passed through different places along the highway this morning. We went through Porto Quipiri where the scars of war are still evident; we saw many bullet holes. We reached Caxito and saw more scars; we know the fighting here was very heavy and we know the people of Caxito always supported the MPLA and Comrade Neto. (APPLAUSE)

You lived through very difficult bitter days when this town was held by the reactionaries and puppets, who committed all kinds of injustices, abuses and crimes against the people, who plundered and stole. They must have been very bitter days for you. But the revolutionary forces struggled and one day they liberated the town.

We remember hearing the news that Caxito had been liberated. What great news it was! (APPLAUSE)

Now you can see how everything has changed, the difference between the reactionaries and mercenaries and the Revolution. Now the Revolution is in Caxito, working for the people and defending their rights, protecting their freedoms. It is organizing schools and medical services. Now, everywhere, we see happy and smiling children preparing for the future. But there are more important or just as important things as these — work, the development of the economy and production.

The imperialists didn't think the sugar mill in Caxito would be operating this year. We feel it is a great merit on your part that right after the war you went to work and got the mill going, you cared for the canefields, cut the cane, tended the palm tree plantations and now you are producing sugar and oil.

We know all this was very difficult this year because there was barely time to repair the mill. (PEOPLE SING AND CHANT SLOGANS) Those fields and that sugar are for the people.

I know that Comrade Neto has asked you to make a greater effort next year and has set you a goal of 15 000 tons. And to meet it, the cane must be cared for, weeded, fertilized, irrigated, and the mill must be prepared on time, work must be organized well.

WORK, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY, IS THE MAIN THING NOW

Work is very important for the Revolution. Not so long ago, the struggle, the war and fighting were the main tasks, and there were many heroes. Work, the development of the country, is the main thing now.

Independence does not mean immediate access to well-being and riches. Independence means the opportunity to start working for oneself, because all the colonialists left behind were ignorance and poverty. The victory of the Revolution means the consolidation of independence. There is no real independence without revolution and no revolution without socialism! (APPLAUSE)

What were the Angolans fighting for all these years? Why did so many Angolans die? Tens of thousands of Angolans didn't struggle and die in order to institute neocolonialism here, they didn't struggle and die to institute capitalism, they didn't struggle to institute and maintain anyone's privileges, they didn't struggle and die to maintain the exploitation of man by man in Angola. They struggled for freedom, for independence, for justice.

Right after the war, the Angolan Government started working for the people, organizing schools to train teachers; training doctors to work in hospitals; organizing to pick coffee, produce sugar and rebuild the country; creating anew that which the enemy had destroyed. It is doing all it can. Great and rapid progress is possible in some fields, for example, education and public health.

But the economy must also be developed to improve the standard of living of the people and that is a long road, because the colonialists never did anything for the people; they didn't train the Angolans, they didn't train them to be doctors, professors, engineers or technicians. The university was for the colonialists and so were administrative posts and positions requiring skilled labor. The colonialists didn't even teach the Angolans to drive tractors — they themselves drove them — they didn't even teach them to drive trucks. They left the worse jobs for the Angolans, they left them the poverty and ignorance. That's why it's so difficult to promote the economic development of the country now, because there is a shortage of technicians and cadres. It will take many years to train those

working in Luanda and for Luanda but also in the rest of the country, north, south, east and west alike. And it is really amazing that such plans exist less than a year after the total liberation of Angola and that work is being done in so many places, in the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, highways, factories and everything else that has to be built.

We have experience in these problems. When we built our first ten schools they weren't enough. Then we built 50 more and still it wasn't enough. We built 100 more and it was the same story and the same thing happened when we built 200 more.

Here, one sees many children everywhere. If all these children are to study they will need teachers and schools; and when they reach the 6th grade they will need high schools.

Angola is a country of young people. But why? I know that Angolans multiply rapidly, but that isn't the only reason. Here, one sees practically no old people. The reason for this? It's because the men and women of Angola never reached old age, because, in Angola, under colonialism, those who survived childhood and became men and women died at an early age. If they didn't die when they were less than a year old, they did when they were one or two, if they didn't die as children, they died in their teens; and if they didn't die in their teens, they died at 25 or 30 or 40.

Today we visited a sugarcane plantation, and Comrade Neto told me that many Angolans died there — died, were not murdered. The colonialists were murderers, but they didn't have to murder them; they paid miserable wages and they were malnourished; many men and women died in the flower of youth. This is what colonialism and capitalism were like: this was how they produced wealth and luxury; this is how they built those buildings and amassed millions at the cost of the pain and the lives of millions of human beings.

THE PEOPLE OF ANGOLA WON THEIR INDEPENDENCE, THEIR FREEDOM, THEIR RIGHT TO GOVERN THEMSELVES, TO BUILD THEIR OWN FUTURE

A young population needs many schools, many hospitals; it needs to develop its economy, it needs factories. Seventy-five percent of the population of Luanda lives in musseques and 60 percent was unemployed. The colonialists figured that there would be 50 percent unemployment in Luanda by 1980; they figured this believing that they'd still be here in Angola in 1980. But no, long before 1980 the people of Angola won their independence, their freedom, their right to govern themselves, to build their own future. And now we have come here, and seen an enthusiastic, happy, brave people that is determined to struggle and to work.

Colonialism left many vices behind. It left us these vices, too. There are those who believe that, when independence is obtained and the revolution triumphs, there is no need to work, but, if we don't work, who will produce the food, who will teach the children,

who will build the houses, who will make the factories produce? Of course, when there is more revolutionary awareness, then the importance of effort and work, the beauty of work; and the way work transforms life, society and nature are better understood.

Imperialism, colonialism, and capitalism left us very bad things in Cuba. I'm going to give you one example, an example worth mentioning, because I've seen Cuban men and women workers here. Under capitalism, women were a kind of luxury. They weren't taught anything, they didn't receive any technical training, and there was no tradition of women working in our country. The Revolution struggled to create equal opportunities for women and to incorporate women into the work force. You're ahead of us in this regard, because the women of Angola are accustomed to working. (APPLAUSE) And they are a great social force, a great revolutionary force.

I don't want to speak for much longer. This meeting has been very pleasant for us. It consolidates our confidence and our faith in the Angolan Revolution and in the Angolan people.

It was a very beautiful thing to see Angolans and Cubans gathered here. And, what's more, I got the feeling that those of us gathered here are privileged. Why privileged? Weren't the bourgeois and the colonialists supposed to be the privileged ones? We, too, are privileged, when we think of the past generations of our people and of the Angolan people. What was the lot of the past generations? Slavery, oppression, exploitation. Our ancestors didn't experience independence, didn't experience freedom. And even though we have duties, even though we have to make sacrifices, even though we have to work and struggle very hard, at least we have experienced independence, dignity and freedom. (APPLAUSE) We are masters of our own lives and our future, and we can work and struggle side by side.

I wouldn't say we Cubans were helping the Angolans; we are simply fulfilling an internationalist duty. Others fulfilled these duties with us, and the Angolans will do their duty with other peoples. This is what internationalism means!

Internationalism has been talked about for many years. Marx, Engels and Lenin spoke of internationalism; but we, our generation, have had the privilege of seeing and putting internationalism into practice. (APPLAUSE)

When has mankind ever known another era such as this? How many times have human beings in the past centuries, the millennia of injustice and exploitation had the privilege of feeling what we feel now and of seeing what we have seen today?

¡Patria o Muerte!

Venceremos!
(OVATION)

PUBLISHED: 3/23/77

Besides, every bourgeois built as he pleased. Every building required different blueprints; bourgeois can afford to do this because they aren't interested in solving the problems of the masses, only the problems of a few families. In the world today, the only way to solve the housing problem of the masses is to make several prototypes, use different colors, plant greenery and things like that.

But actually, if one really wants to get an idea of what colonialism and capitalism with their exploitation of man by man are like, all he has to do is tour Luanda: fabulous homes, beautiful buildings for a few, surrounded by musseques. They had everything here: electricity, furniture, schools for their children, magnificent hospitals, cars and thousands of other things. The people didn't have anything. There was no running water in the musseques, no electricity, streets, transportation, schools or doctors. What was there in the musseques? There was a lack of everything necessary, and an abundance of everything negative: parasitism, tuberculosis, malnutrition, disease of all kinds, illiteracy, ignorance, unemployment, discrimination, humiliation, suffering, poverty and misery.

If we want to see how just it is to make a revolution, we don't have to read any books — although books are necessary. All we have to do is visit the musseques of Luanda and the so-called modern city of Luanda.

Now these problems must be solved and Comrade Neto and the MPLA are trying to do so. What do they find? There are no engineers, architects or skilled workers. The Angolans were not given the opportunity to learn these skills; the colonialists were the only ones who had mastered them. They would say, What will the Angolans do when we leave? That is, when the colonialists left. The colonialists left and the Angolans know what they must do. (APPLAUSE)

The Angolans are here. If we ask them how many students there are in the university, they say a few hundred. How many doctors does the country need? Thousands of them. How many teachers and professors? Tens of thousands. Engineers, architects, technicians and skilled workers, by the hundreds of thousands. In the coming years, after fighting against illiteracy, building schools, you will have all the university graduates, technicians, engineers and skilled workers you need.

The same thing happened to us. Of course, when the Revolution triumphed in Cuba there were more technicians than there are in Angola. We had 6000 doctors — they took away 3000. Now we have 11,000 and graduate 1000 every year, and we will be graduating more in the future. (APPLAUSE) When the Revolution triumphed, the universities were closed but now we have 105,000 university students (APPLAUSE) and 800,000 intermediate level students. (APPLAUSE) Someday, as the years go by, you will also have tens of thousands of university students and hundreds of thousands of young Angolans studying at the intermediate level.

These are the most difficult years because the revolution must be consolidated and the country must be rebuilt, the economy must be set in motion again, defense must be strengthened, the country must be protected from foreign attack and bandits must be

eliminated; there must be a struggle against ignorance, illiteracy and all that.

WE CALLED ON OUR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN CUBA TO HELP DEVELOP CONSTRUCTION IN ANGOLA

There are Angolans and Cubans at this rally, equipment has just been unloaded in Luanda and more is still on the boat but it will be unloaded and used for construction. (APPLAUSE)

The imperialists blew up the main bridges in Angola, and now the coffee and other agricultural products have to be harvested, materials and food have to be transported from one place to another. The imperialists destroyed all the means of transportation Angolans must acquire new ones and train Angolans to drive them, because the colonialists didn't even bother to show Angolans how to drive trucks or tractors. They left, they destroyed the roads, and now Angola must acquire means of transportation and train workers to drive them and build bridges, dozens of them. It is very easy to destroy, but it is very difficult to build. (APPLAUSE) A bridge can be destroyed in a second with a few kilograms of dynamite, but building a bridge takes months, and sometimes, years.

We understand all those problems. This is why we called on our construction workers in Cuba to help develop construction in Angola. That is why there are hundreds of Cuban construction workers in this country. We assumed the responsibility of rebuilding a number of bridges. The bridge building brigade came with all its equipment, together with those who came to do construction work.

This is an important commitment. We have construction workers who are here to cooperate in many tasks and who are paid by our country. The financial end of building the bridges is taken care of by Angola.

Cuba is a small country. We would like to do more members of the construction brigade — part of it is already here, the other part is on its way — have a commitment to build those bridges in 16 months. (APPLAUSE AND CRIES OF "WE'LL DO IT!")

I know you do a good job in Cuba, and I also know that you'll do even better in Angola. (APPLAUSE) Bridges must be built in many places, some near Luanda, others farther away. We must build them and at the same time teach the Angolans all about bridge construction. They need our help now, but a day will come when the Angolans will be building their own bridges. Today, we must do the work under difficult conditions, because there are a number of problems in connection with transporting materials and maybe the imperialists and their agents will try to make bridge building difficult. That is why we must be workers and soldiers at the same time. (APPLAUSE)

In Cuba, everybody knows how to handle weapons. We will build the bridges, and we will defend the construction of these bridges by being both workers and soldiers. We who are simple technicians who know how to build can also fight. (APPLAUSE) We know not only how to sweat but also how to shed blood. (APPLAUSE)

When we got here today, we were briefed on the construction plans for the whole of Angola, because the Angolan revolutionary government is not only

Castro Speech at Golf Museque in Luanda

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Apr 77 p 2

[Text]

Speech given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and of Government, in the Golf museque, Luanda, Angola, March 24, 1977, Year of Institution- alization

TRANSLATION OF THE TRANSCRIPT MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPTS

Dear Angolan and Cuban Friends;
Dear Friends from the Golf museque;

YES, WE already know something about the Golf museque, and we know that 40 000 people live here in this slum. And I asked Comrade Neto: "But how can 40 000 people live here? It seems incredible." But 40 000 people do live here, in this museque. We also know the revolutionary history of this museque. Somebody said it here before: no FNLA, no UNITA, no other kinds of puppets could have offices in the Golf museque. (APPLAUSE) And, when the MPLA called on the masses to fight, the men and women of the Golf museque were in the vanguard.

I can imagine what things were like here in Luanda a year and a half ago, when the MPLA was here and when the puppets of the FNLA and UNITA were here. And I asked Comrade Neto how you could live here in Luanda, what things were like here. Of course, we already know that, when the people of Luanda finally tired of puppets, it swept all the puppets out and freed Luanda. (APPLAUSE) We already know what the puppets did; we know about the jails and torture centers they had here in Luanda. And we have seen the photographs, showing how they devoted themselves to killing, pillaging and torturing.

How could one live here? The people had to settle accounts with their enemies, and at last Luanda was freed of puppets — and not just Luanda: all of Angola, from Cabinda to Cunene, was free of puppets. (APPLAUSE) And this is why, today, we can see a free people, an enthusiastic, happy people that is working, creating, building.

Before I came to Luanda, all my fellow Cubans told me, "Luanda is a very pretty city." And, true, Luanda is a pretty city; it has 10- and 11-story buildings and wide streets. But who lived in those buildings? The colonialists, the bourgeoisie, the exploiters. And where did the Angolan people live? In the museques, in these museques we have seen. And the colonialists kept on building: there are 140 buildings part-way finished. But who built them? The colonialists? No, the Angolans. And who lived in them? The Angolans? No, the colonialists; the Angolans lived in the museques. That was the way it was. But now you are trying to change that situation.

Yes, I know: many colonialists left, and many Angolans now live in those buildings, but there aren't enough to go around. The bourgeois exploiters were few, the workers, the poor people, many, and there aren't enough buildings to go around. Now the Angolan Government is trying to solve this problem, and it isn't easy. New apartment buildings are being built. When will all of the museques in Luanda be done away with? It takes time. We, too, had our museques in Havana, and it took time.

Now the Angolan Government is tackling the problem of many large buildings that aren't completed and many families living in museques. What is to be done? If you were to devote all your resources to finishing the buildings, there would be a few hundred — maybe a few thousand — dwellings. But this is very expensive. Three other apartments might be built for the same cost as one of these. Of course, I imagine that you will finish these buildings someday, for they are already a part of the city.

SOCIALISM MUST BUILD HOMES FOR THE MASSES, IT MUST BUILD ECONOMICAL HOMES

What is the Angolan Government doing? It is working on some of those buildings, but it is also working with new housing programs to solve the situation of the museques. To us, as visitors, that seems to be a correct and intelligent thing.

Of course, we have already gone through that experience and we feel that the bourgeois solution is out of the question because the bourgeoisie only built for a few. The revolution must build for everyone. If the revolution were to tackle the problem by building bourgeois buildings, 100 years would pass and the problem would still not be solved. Our Revolution has been in power for 18 years and we still haven't solved the housing problem.

Socialism must build homes for the masses, it must build economic homes. We know this from the experience of our country. Of course, we don't have a great deal of territory and we want to build tall apartment buildings to take advantage of the land. But when we build a 12-story building, we have to spend about 600 000 dollars in foreign currency. And when we build a five-story building, we spend a tenth as much in foreign currency. We do produce cement, rock and sand, but those bourgeois buildings need elevators and many other things which we do not produce and must be imported. Of course, we like big buildings too; a big building stands out — we built a few big buildings. But, later on, we tried to solve the problem and built five-story buildings. If buildings are of only one story, the city spreads and everything is more expensive. That is why in our country we decided on an intermediate solution: no very tall buildings and no one-story buildings — five-story ones.

Castro Speech on Arrival in Angola

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Apr 77 p 2

[Text]

Speech given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Palace of Government, from the balcony of the arrival in Angola on March 23, 1977

(TRANSLATION OF THE TRANSCRIPT MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPTS)

Dear Angolan Brothers and Sisters:

I SHALL be very brief. I would like to express to you our profound gratitude for the warmth, affection and spirit of fraternity with which you have welcomed us in Angola, in Luanda. (APPLAUSE)

When I got off the plane, I said to myself, "At last we are in Angola! (APPLAUSE) At last we are going to see Angola, to meet the people of Angola!" Needless to say, we already knew Angola very well from afar, we knew its people and we knew of their heroic struggles but, at last, I have had this greatest pleasure of making personal contact with you, and I was moved when I listened to the national anthems of Angola and Cuba and I saw the sister, heroic, glorious and beautiful flags of Angola and Cuba flying side by side. (APPLAUSE AND CRIES OF "CUBA AND ANGOLA, UNITED WE WILL WIN!")

Everywhere we went in Africa, our delegation was given a fine welcome indeed. But when we arrived in Angola we were able to appreciate the solidarity and special affection of the Angolans. Never before have I seen such happy faces, such friendly and happy smiles, and I can say on behalf of all my comrades that we, too, are infinitely happy.

What we saw was the image of an independent people, of a free people. And we recalled the difficult, hard days of the struggle, of the struggle you waged for more than ten years for independence, and the struggle we waged together when the imperialists and the fascists tried to rob the Angolan people of their freedom and independence. (APPLAUSE AND CRIES OF "CUBA AND ANGOLA, UNITED WE WILL WIN!") and we experienced a profound feeling of satisfaction on thinking that the imperialists weren't able to lay their hands on Luanda. (APPLAUSE) that the reactionaries were unable to occupy Luanda. (APPLAUSE) and that the South African fascists were unable to occupy Luanda. (APPLAUSE) to institute oppression, exploitation, discrimination and apartheid here.

The freedom of all of you, your smiles, your happiness, your future were saved thanks to the blood shed by the brave Angolan and Cuban fighters. (APPLAUSE) The Angolan Revolution was like a flower that the reactionaries wanted to destroy; and the

image that I have before me today is that of a beautiful, fragrant, blooming flower. It is the image of a people whose future will be frustrated by nothing and nobody ever again, ever again!

I see posters that read, "Long live proletarian internationalism!" and others that say, "Workers of all countries, unite!" I hear songs and slogans that say, "Cuba and Angola, united we will win!" (APPLAUSE) We feel proud of being Angolans and Cubans and of being united. (CRIES OF "LONG LIVE FIDEL!")

Socialism, internationalism and Marxism-Leninism tell us that we must struggle shoulder to shoulder. That is why I believe that unity and brotherhood, solidarity and collaboration between the peoples of Angola and Cuba are an example to the world. We are generously meeting and putting into practice the purest principles of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

I am happy and so are all my comrades at having the privilege of sharing this history-making moment with you. I am happy and so are my comrades for this opportunity to embrace Comrade Neto (APPLAUSE) and the other Angolan leaders once again, to talk with them, to work with them. We are happy to be among you and feel the warmth of real brotherhood.

Soon, within a few days, we will meet again and perhaps I will be able to talk a little longer. I see that, even though I am speaking in Spanish, you understand me. Our languages may be different, but our hearts are the same, our feelings are identical, our revolutionary spirit is one and that is why we can understand one another. (APPLAUSE)

Angolan brothers and sisters, I congratulate you on your independence, your freedom and your revolutionary work. You say, "The struggle continues, victory is certain"; our Mozambican brothers and sisters say, "Independence or death! We shall win!" And many years ago, only 90 miles away from the world's most powerful imperialist country, we Cubans said, Patria o Muerte! Venceremos! (OVATION)

PUBLISHED: 3/24/77

of the presidency, published a three-column wirephoto of the leader of the Cuban Revolution looking at several lions during his visit to the Ngongoro National Park, in Tanzania.

The Portuguese press has also given wide coverage to Fidel's tour of Africa.

The newspaper O Dia, published a front-page title reading "Samora and Fidel Seal Agreement of Solidarity between Cuba and People's Republic of Mozambique," and a photo of the Cuban leader welcoming the late president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Marien Ngouabi, to Cuba.

Diário de Lisboa spoke of the great enthusiasm with which the people of Angola awaited Fidel's visit and pointed to the strengthening of relations between Cuba and Mozambique.

Jornal de Angola is covering all Fidel's activities in the People's Republic of Angola. It published a front-page report of photos and articles on Fidel's and President Agostinho Neto's tour of Quifangondo, Caxito and the Golfe museque in Luanda. The paper's editorial said that the visit of the leader of the Cuban Revolution was the result of an event that united Cuba and Angola in the same combat trench. It went on to say that the internationalist ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin had become a reality in the brotherhood of Cubans and Angolans, first in the struggle and now in work and victory.

Rabotnichesko Delo, the paper with the largest circulation in Bulgaria, gave front-page coverage to the reception hosted by the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto, in honor of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Narodna Armia, of the Bulgarian Ministry of Defense, and Trud, the trade union paper, covered the joint communiqué issued in Maputo following Fidel's visit to Mozambique, and issued a summary of Fidel's speech at the friendship rally held in Luanda.

Zemelsko Zname, the daily of the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union, under the title "Unity of Goals," reported on "some of Fidel's activities in Angola," on its international page. It commented on the importance of the visit in regard to relations between the two countries.

The daily Rude Pravo said that Cuba and Mozambique were heroic fighters for the liquidation of colonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and all forms of imperialist exploitation. The organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia added that the internationalist example set by Cuba would never be forgotten by mankind and that both Cuba and Angola had proven their full support for all

liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America as the only means to achieve true independence. The paper emphasized that Cubans and Angolans had fought shoulder to shoulder for the liberation of Angola, united by the principles of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism.

L'Unita, organ of the Italian Communists, commented on the Cuban leader's visit to Luanda in an article entitled "Fidel Castro Welcomed by Enthusiastic Crowd in Luanda," and spoke of the overwhelming welcome the Angolan people gave to the leader of the Cuban Revolution.

In Bogota, the weekly Vox Proletaria stated that Fidel was given a multitudinous welcome in Libya, Democratic Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola.

In Portugal, Diário de Notícias stated that Fidel's visit reiterated Cuba's support to Angola, while the weekly O País published a photo of the Cuban leader and President Agostinho Neto, during one of their tours.

Diário de Lisboa, O Dia, A Capital and the weeklies Expresso and O Jornal also reported on Fidel's tour.

In Warsaw, the daily Tribuna Ludu, organ of the Polish United Workers Party, published an article entitled "Friendship Tempered in the Struggle for Angola's Liberation," regarding Fidel's visit to Angola. It emphasized Fidel's statement to the effect that Cubans were consistently applying the principles of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

Junge Welt, the daily of the Free German Youth, cited Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's first speech in Luanda in a report entitled "Fidel Stresses Friendship with Angola," while the daily Berliner Zeitung had an article entitled "Fidel Castro: Unlimited Support for Angola."

Die Welt, organ of the Socialist Unified Party of West Berlin, published a three-column photo with a detailed caption covering the leader of the Cuban Revolution's tour of Africa.

The Slovak daily Pravda said that Fidel's tour reflected the internationalist policy of the Cuban Communists, government and people. It went on to say that Cuba's military aid to Angola was in keeping with the UN documents on support to struggles for national liberation.

Japan's most important dailies, among them Asahi Shimbun and Mainichi Shimbun, reported on the warm welcome given the president of the Council of State of Cuba on his arrival in Luanda.

Havana G

[Text]

Speech of
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VISIT TO MOÇÂMEDES

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and President Agostinho Neto visited the province of Moçâmedes, 1200 kilometers south of Luanda, on March 25.

During their visit to the city of the same name, Fidel and Neto toured several sites of interest, including the port which is a mining and commercial center.

At a rally Fidel was introduced by President Neto and made a brief speech.

Thousands of people welcomed the head of the Cuban Revolution and President Neto to the province which was invaded by the South Africans in 1975.

Lubango, capital of Huila province, was decked out with Cuban and Angolan flags to welcome the leaders, while a huge crowd packed the main square chanting slogans expressing the close bonds between the two nations.

Lubango (formerly Sá da Bandeira) was captured and plundered by the invading South African army on October 24, 1975, and scores of crimes were committed against its inhabitants.

Fidel made a speech to the people who had gathered in the main square of Lubango, and it was there that he expressed his conviction that the Angolan Revolution was irreversible. He said, "The imperialists, the reactionaries and the racists know it."

"That is why Angola is secure and can devote its efforts to creative work, to building schools and educating its children, to safeguarding health and producing food for the people."

Fidel asked the people whether or not the colonialists, puppets and South African racists could seize Angola again, and the crowd shouted back thunderous "no's" to each of Fidel's questions.

He described the province as an important battle trench of Angola because it is in the south, facing the racists.

He added, "In this historic era of your struggle to defend the country, to defend the Revolution and freedom in the face of fascism and racism, there is no need to tell you that we are your brothers and are with you, because you know it."

He said he knew a great deal about the province of Huila and the manner in which colonialism deprived Angolan cities of their names.

"Neto advised me, 'Don't make a mistake here, don't say Sá da Bandeira,'" said Fidel in a reference to Lubango's former name.

He recalled the difficult and bitter days the people of Lubango went through during the occupation by the racists, who killed and tortured people.

"But we know that, even before the revolutionary forces reached Lubango, you had liberated the city on your own."

Fidel recalled how news of Lubango's liberation had spread all over the world, and "We asked ourselves how this was possible if the tanks of the revolutionary forces still hadn't reached the city. It was because the

people here had told Neto that the racists were retreating."

Fidel also commented, "Independence wasn't fought for and Angolans did not die so that the wealth of the people would pass from the hands of the colonialists to those of the neocolonialists."

He said, "Today, the people are aware of this: they have independence and freedom, they are masters of their country and can work for their children."

There were three announcers at the mass rally who described the event and shouted slogans (that were chanted by the crowd) in Portuguese and the Umbundu and Kuanhama local languages.

Fidel's speech was interrupted by applause on several occasions, but especially when he said, "The imperialists know that the men, women and even the children will fight to defend Angola, and the internationalist Cuban fighters will struggle at your side."

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONTINUES COVERAGE OF FIDEL'S TOUR

The world press continues covering Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's tour of Africa.

Neues Deutschland, organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, published a long article on the tour entitled "Cuba and Mozambique Strengthen Relations."

The other papers in the GDR are carrying ample coverage of the Cuban leader's statements.

In Bucarest, the daily *Scintela* reported on the talks between the president of Mozambique, Samora Machel, and the president of the Council of State of Cuba, Fidel Castro, saying that the two leaders discussed matters relating to the continued development of Cuban-Mozambican relations and exchanged views on international matters, chiefly those having to do with Africa. It also mentioned the Mozambican-Cuban joint communiqué drawn up when Fidel visited Beira.

The Czechoslovak press, radio and television gave wide coverage to Fidel's tour.

Rude Pravo, *Pravda*, *Prace*, *Mlada Fronta* and other papers pointed to the importance of Fidel Castro's visit to Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Mozambique and the brief stop-over in Algeria.

The Guyana Chronicle, of Georgetown, said Fidel's visit to Mozambique contributed to strengthening the bonds between the two countries. The paper dedicated two columns to a news dispatch datelined Maputo which reported on the statements made by Samora Machel, head of state of Mozambique, to the effect that Cuban-Mozambican relations were growing closer.

The Yugoslavian mass media also referred to the talks between the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and President Samora Machel.

Peruvian dailies continue their coverage of the Cuban leader's tour. *La Crónica*, organ

The plane carrying the head of the Cuban Revolution landed at the Belas airport at 4:04 p.m. local time (3:54 p.m. GMT). Fidel descended the ramp five minutes later.

He was greeted with a warm embrace by Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The crowd of hundreds at the airport waved Cuban and Angolan flags to welcome Fidel.

The national anthems of Cuba and Angola were played, and the president of the Council of State of Cuba reviewed the honor guard. He then greeted the members of the Political Bureau and of the Central Committee of the MPLA and of the Angolan Government.

On leaving the airport, Fidel was greeted by thousands who lined both sides of the avenue leading to the Belas airport.

The leader of the Cuban Revolution is visiting Angola at the invitation of President Agostinho Neto, who visited Cuba in July 1976 for the celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Garrison.

In the streets, on the highway, everywhere Fidel and the Cuban delegation went, thousands upon thousands of Angolans have expressed their deep feelings of friendship and solidarity. Residents say that demonstrations of enthusiasm such as this are unprecedented.

One of the first things Fidel did was to visit the cemetery of Luanda, on the outskirts of Catele. When Fidel arrived accompanied by Lopo do Nascimento and Luc Lara and the other members of the Cuban delegation, the FAPLA guard of honor, lined up on either side of the main avenue, presented arms. Fidel saluted and, preceded by two soldiers carrying a wreath, walked slowly to a simple monument in which the following inscription is engraved: "On the 15th anniversary of the armed struggle for national liberation, Comrade President Agostinho Neto laid the cornerstone for the tomb of the unknown soldier, in tribute to the heroes of the homeland."

Fidel also placed a wreath at the nearby tomb of internationalist hero Raúl Díaz Argüelles, who was posthumously promoted to brigadier general of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

There was no pomp and circumstance, which made the moment perhaps more moving. Amidst total silence, Fidel saluted and stood at attention before the simple flower-strewn tomb bearing the inscription: "Raúl Díaz Argüelles (Domingo da Silva). Internationalist fighter, 11.12.75."

The motorcade again got on its way, under a cloudy sky. We drove through one of the museums of Luanda. We drove by one of the FNLA's former "houses," a torture center where many human entrails were found inside refrigerators. Today, the building is a health center where part of the personnel is Cuban.

There were thousands of people everywhere. We drove northward, through an industrial section, on the highway to Ambriz and Ambrizete. This was the highway along which Zairian troops, mercenaries and the traitors of the FNLA, who were closing in on the capital from the north, expected to enter Luanda toward the end of 1975. But Quifangondo is only 25 kilometers from Luanda, and that's where everything began to change.

At Quifangondo Hill, still crisscrossed today by trenches, Major Ndalu, of FAPLA, briefed Fidel with the help of a map on the development of the battle waged from October 23 to December 15, 1975.

At Quifangondo, the heroic soldiers of FAPLA fought side by side with Cuban internationalists. That alliance was the soul of victory. On the eve of the proclamation of Angolan independence, that is November 10, 1975, a battalion of Cuban special troops went into action with the first two BM 21 multiple rocket launchers to be used in Angola and which inflicted crushing blows on the enemy with their terrible salvos.

Fidel was very interested and asked many questions about all the details of the operation.

He was told that the quick defeat of the enemy by the Angolan and Cuban forces fighting together made it possible to move troops to the southern front and halt the advance of the South African racists there. Quifangondo showed the value of internationalism to the people of Angola and reinforced their will to struggle and win.

Then two Angolan Pioneers, who participated in the battle, greeted Fidel and Neto — who joined our commander in chief at Quifangondo — and presented both of them with the red and black scarves of their organization. They also gave Fidel two pictures and a wooden rifle, which used by these child heroes was not a toy but a weapon in the struggle for freedom.

We left for Caxito by car and saw the scars of war all along the way. All the places we passed through, such as Morro da Cal, Porto Quipiri, were the scene of fighting. When we arrived in Caxito the people were all in the streets and gathered in front of a platform which had been set up in the small town to listen to Fidel.

On the way back, the Cuban delegation visited the Heroes of Caxito sugar mill, one of the four in Angola. There, Fidel talked with several of the 32-member brigade of Cuban industrial and agricultural technicians who are working at the mill. Their chief, Rodolfo Jiménez, like several members of the brigade, went to Angola to fight. When the war ended, he began to work in economic reconstruction. Fidel expressed interest in their work and living conditions and stressed the importance of meeting the goal of 15,000 tons of sugar come the next harvest. The brigade assured him that the goal would be reached. Before leaving, as a memento of their visit, Fidel and Neto had their picture taken with the Cuban technicians.

VISIT TO

Commander Agostinho Neto, President of the People's Republic of Angola, on March 15, 1976. During the visit, Fidel met with Neto and other Angolan leaders. At a rally in Luanda, Fidel addressed the Cuban delegation and the Angolan people. He said: "The Cuban Revolution is a struggle for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world. We are proud to be part of this struggle. We will continue to support the Angolan people in their fight for independence and national unity. We will continue to work for the peace and prosperity of the African continent. We will continue to work for the peace and prosperity of the world."

CASTRO VISIT TO ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE REPORTED

Reportage on Angola Visit

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Apr 77 pp 1, 3

[Text]

● COMMANDER IN Chief Fidel Castro was given an enthusiastic and fraternal welcome when he arrived in Beira, the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the afternoon of March 21, for a friendly official visit.

Samora Machel, president of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and of the republic, headed the warm welcome for the Cuban delegation, which arrived from Dar es Salaam.

Together with Mozambican Party and government leaders, thousands of people turned out to cheer Cuba and Fidel in an expression of the unshakable friendship between our peoples.

A gymnastics program by children, folk dance groups and choirs of young people singing revolutionary songs showed the feelings of militant solidarity of the people of Mozambique, an important state of the "front line" with the racist regimes of southern Africa.

Beira, a port city with a population of some 70 000 people, is located 700 kilometers north of Maputo, the capital, and is the second largest city in the country.

The other members of the Cuban delegation are Osmany Cienfuegos, secretary of the Council of Ministers and of its Executive Committee, José A. Naranjo, minister of the food industry; Brigadier General José Abrantes, first deputy minister of the interior; Raul Valdes Vivó, head of the General Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee; and Brigadier General Ulises Rosales del Toro, all members of the Central Committee of the Party; Brigadier General Victor Chuey Colás and José M. Miyar Barruecos, both deputies to the National Assembly; Brigadier General Ramon Espinosa Martin, and Martin Moia, Cuban ambassador to Mozambique.

The official talks between President Samora Machel and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro began the same day at 4:30 p.m., at the residence of the Cuban delegation. They were accompanied, respectively, by Oscar Monteiro, member of the Central Committee of FRELIMO and minister of state for the presidency, and Cuban Ambassador Martin Moia.

The other members of the delegation met at the same time in the nearby Don Carlos Hotel, formerly a favorite of Rhodesian racists.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of great friendship and revolutionary fraternity.

In the evening, the Mozambican Party and government delegation hosted a reception in honor of the Cuban delegation which included an entertainment program and speeches by President Samora Machel and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

CUBA AND MOZAMBIQUE SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Representatives of Cuba and the People's Republic of Mozambique signed a cooperation agreement following the bilateral talks.

It was reported that the protocol covered cooperation in the fields of industry, fishing, education and culture.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro wound up his official visit to Mozambique on March 23.

FIDEL ARRIVES IN ANGOLA

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and of the Government, began a visit to the People's Republic of Angola on Wednesday, March 23.

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19 April 1977

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LATIN

AMERICA

CUBA

MAP SHOWS AFRICAN COUNTRIES VISITED BY CASTRO

Havana GRAINMA in Spanish 15 Mar 77 p 6

[Text]



1. Algeria
2. Libya
3. Ethiopia

These are the five countries visited so far by our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, on his current trip to Arab and African nations; Algeria, where he met with President Houari Boumediene on 1 March; Libya, where he stayed from 1 to 10 March and participated in the People's General Congress and held talks with the leader of the Libyan Revolution, Muammar Qadhafi who decorated him with the Medal of Courage; the People's Democratic

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LATIN

AMERICA

All sectors of the population are represented on the People's Committee. The country's only party, the Arab Socialist Union, is simultaneously an instrument of government and a political institution.

On the international level, Libya is an unaligned country which has provided its support for the national liberation movements and which provides regular assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Cubans Aided by USSR to Fight in Ethiopia

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 9 Mar 77 p 12

[Text] Beirut, 8 March (EFE)--Last night in Beirut, Osman Sabbe, the spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front, revealed that Cuba is ready to send troops to Ethiopia to assist the government of that African country in its battle against the guerrillas in Eritrea.

Sabbe, who is apparently the top-ranking leader of that movement, which has been fighting for the independence of Eritrea for 14 years, said that several dozen Cuban military experts are already in Ethiopia.

He added: "The Cubans are backed by the Soviet Union; therefore, the United States must exert pressure on the USSR, and a new zone must not be created on the Red Sea."

The Ethiopian mountainous region of Eritrea, located on the shore of the Red Sea, is almost completely held by the guerrillas from the various movements which are fighting for independence in the province.

However, the principal cities, such as the capital, Asmara, and the ports of Massawa and Assab, are controlled by the Ethiopian government forces which, according to Sabbe, are now being trained by the Cuban military experts.

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Almait and Alathal (35,000 hectares) and others located in the regions of Jufra, Al Jebe, Al Akhdar, Fezzan, Kufrah and Al Sareer.

It is a matter of pride to the Libyans to point out that, each month, another factory goes into production. Textile, lumber, cement and metallurgical plants, among others, have been built in the principal cities.

The new industries also include several for prefabricated housing, based upon the national investment program calling for over 90,000 units. At the time of the revolutionary victory, 150,000 families were without shelter, and 70,000 lived in tents.

The Libyan government is conducting a program to combat illiteracy by 1980, in which the nation's institutions, the Arab Socialist Union and the women's associations are participating.

During the daytime, the schools accommodate the children and adolescents; and, at night, they offer courses for workers, in order to train them to cope with modern life.

Education is compulsory until the end of the preparatory cycle, and free of charge on all levels, as is social assistance, in which the government invested 25.3 million dinars during 1975 alone.

New hospitals have been built throughout the entire country, and special heed has been given to the eradication of epidemics and endemic diseases, including tuberculosis, from which 101 out of every 10,000 inhabitants were suffering in 1969.

The number of physicians rose from one for every 1,400 inhabitants in 1972 to one for every 1,000 in 1975, a year in which there were already 61 hospitals in existence, with 14,696 beds.

The revolution of September 1969 initiated an important phase in the emancipation of women, who had been deprived of all their rights during the colonial era. Now, they have opportunities in the fields of education and work, and have become dynamic individuals taking part in productive activities.

The revolution proclaimed nationalism and Arab solidarity as its main slogan. It demanded and achieved the departure of the British and U.S. troops from the bases at Tobruk, El Adem and Wheelus Field; and it imposed restrictions on concessions to foreign capital, nationalizing the major oil companies and turning over the uncultivated land expropriated from foreigners to the poor peasants.

The constitution that was adopted on 11 December 1969 granted executive powers to the Supreme Revolutionary Command, composed of 11 members. The National Assembly of the People's Committee, which met last November, analyzed and discussed the plans for development until 1980.

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Its history is so ancient that it claims to have predated the Pharaonic civilization on the Nile River. The Greek historian, Herodotus, thought that the country's name came from that of a legendary woman called Lubia, the chief of one of the tribes which populated that region.

In Libya, one can observe the gradual development of mankind, beginning with the remote ages of the Phoenician, Greek and Roman eras, the period of the Moslems and the present time, in a country filled with world-renowned treasures and archeology.

It was under foreign domination during many epochs. There were Romans and Greeks, Turks and Spaniards, the Ottoman Empire (for several centuries) and the fascist troops of Benito Mussolini; but the Libyan people managed to fight and to preserve their traditions.

Great Britain, along with other colonial countries, gave Libya a formal, fictitious independence following World War II, but it was not really attained until 1 September 1969, by the revolution led by Col Mu' ammar Qadhafi.

Despite its petroleum resources, the country was virtually bankrupt. The multinational companies were exploiting the petroleum with absolute rights to all operations, including markets and the setting of prices; while 90 percent of the population was illiterate, and suffered from all kinds of disease.

On one occasion, Qadhafi, who is chairman of the Revolution Command, said that he defined freedom as a larger number of dwellings, factories and hospitals, and, in general, as everything related to the people's welfare. And he has aimed his efforts in that direction.

The Libyan revolution has been especially attentive to meeting the essential needs, and guaranteeing such foods as wheat, flour, rice, sugar, tea, milk and oils at very low prices.

Simultaneously, it created the National Council for Integration and Agricultural Development, under the direction of a ministry, to update the traditional agriculture so as to increase production and achieve self-sufficiency.

The investments made in the sector multiplied fourfold between 1969 and the first 9 months of 1974, increasing from 16.9 million dinars (the national currency, equivalent to \$3.50 dollars) to 71.3 million.

Areas which had been unproductive up until that time began to be farmed with more modern methods of irrigation and fertilization, gaining more meters from the desert each day. Plans involving thousands of hectares will be made available to the peasants during the next few months, outstanding among which are the Wadi Al Ramil (24,000 hectares), the Wadi

When this topic had been exhausted, Qadhdhafi opened the discussion so that the members of the assembly could explain the reasons given by the rank and file congresses for making changes in the document, which is a kind of organic state constitution.

The international press covering the congress was greatly impressed by the manner in which Qadhdhafi conducted the meeting, holding discussions with the delegates to iron out details, to explore ideas and to clarify issues.

Prime Minister Jallud also participated extensively in this activity.

Among the points most widely discussed at the first meeting was the introduction to the document, wherein there was a request for the extension of Islamic concepts and a debate on the name of the country, with the majority in favor of the designation Arab Republic of Libya.

There was likewise unanimous approval for Qadhdhafi to occupy the chairmanship of the General People's Congress and for his functions to be increased; and the creation of a Political Secretariat, in addition to the Executive Secretariat, was also approved.

The representative from the Writers Union, in turn, made a disclosure of an intellectual invasion on the part of the capitalist countries.

A leader representing the Libyan Women's Union indicated, among other things, that, in the chapter on defense of the fatherland, it should be added that this is an obligation incumbent upon men and women.

The congress, which will be in session until next Wednesday, has taken place in a festive atmosphere. The city of Sebha is the center of both national and international attention, in connection with this major meeting.

Starting on 2 March of this year, Libya will have a new organic entity with which to implement a system of direct popular democracy, wherein the governing institutions will be the people's congresses on all levels.

Libya: A Country in Revolution

The Arab Republic of Libya has been marked by deepseated social changes, with a resultant rise in the standard of living and a precipitous race against time in search of its total economic development.

Located in the northern part of the African continent, on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, Libya is bounded by Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Niger, Chad and Sudan. It contains an area of 1.76 million square kilometers, and a population of about 2.5 million inhabitants.

Meanwhile, the newscasters on the Peruvian capital's three television channels commented on Fidel's visit, as did the Lima radio stations.

The Panamanian press reported on Fidel's trip, and the newspaper MATUTINO printed a photo of the commander-in-chief.

The Ecuadorian newspaper EL COMERCIO gave front-page coverage today to the visit to Libya made by the chairman of Cuba's State Council, Fidel Castro.

The Guayaquil daily, EXPRESO, also mentioned the visit in its international section.

Some Buenos Aires papers published the wire report on Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro's visit to Libya today.

CLARIN published the news in an inset on its international page, and it appeared in the same fashion in the newspaper LA PRENSA.

LA OPINION included the wire dispatch in its "Teletype" section.

'GRANMA' Devotes Columns to Libyan Internal Affairs

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Mar 77 p 6

[Text] General People's Congress Opens in Libya

Sebha, Libya, 28 February (PL)--The extraordinary General People's Congress was opened in this locality (1,000 kilometers south of Tripoli) by Mu'ammarr Qadhafi, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council.

Participating in the nation's most important meeting are about 1,000 delegates from the people's rank and file congresses, the people's committees, and the unions and associations of professionals, as well as leaders of the Libyan revolution.

The city of Sebha was selected for this all-important event because it is the cradle of the revolution of 1 September 1969, where Mu'ammarr Qadhafi, who led the officers seizing the government, received his secondary education and became the leader of the process.

The strains of the national anthem opened the congress. Then, the prime minister, 'Abd al-Salam Jallus, gave an introductory speech on the Libyan experiment with the people's direct participation in the government, and its international significance.

Subsequently, Qadhafi reported on the results of the discussions regarding the declaration for the establishment of the people's government, noting that many recommendations, additions and amendments had been made.

The People's Defense Ministry of Bulgaria's NARODNA ARMIYA, and NARODNA MLADEZH, organ of the Dimitrov Komsomol [youth organization], report on Fidel Castro's stay in Algeria and the interview which he held with President Houari Boumediene.

The newspaper SZTANDAR MLODYCH (Banner of Youth), organ of the General Council of the Federation of Polish Socialist Youth Unions, mentions the meeting between Fidel and Boumediene.

The publication indicates that both heads of state discussed current international problems and issues associated with the relations between the two countries.

Today, all the Romanian newspapers announced Fidel's arrival in Tripoli, while radio and television gave details last night on the visit made by the top-ranking Cuban leader.

The Hungarian radio, television and press commented on Fidel Castro and his cordial official visit to the Arab Republic of Libya.

The news appeared in the daily papers NEPSZABADSAG, MAGYAR HIRLAP and NEPSZAVA.

In Belgrade, POLITIKA, the morning paper with the largest circulation in Yugoslavia, as well as BORDA, organ of the Working People's Alliance, commented on Fidel's trip.

The Belgrade television network offered a filmed report on Fidel's stay in Algeria and his talk with Boumediene.

The Italian Communist daily, L'UNITA, published a three-column photograph of Fidel Castro and Houari Boumediene.

The commander-in-chief's cordial official visit was also cited by the socialist newspaper, AVANTI, and in REPUBBLICA and EL MESSAGGERO.

As for Latin America, the Peruvian newspapers cite the fact that the top-ranking Cuban leader was hailed by thousands upon his arrival in Tripoli.

The morning paper, LA CRONICA, organ of the presidency of the republic, reported the visit in a news dispatch published with the caption "Fidel Castro begins official visit to Libya."

The article was accompanied by a photo of Fidel conversing with the Algerian head of state, Houari Boumediene.

EL COMERCIO and CORREO likewise cite Fidel Castro's arrival in Libya, and agree in their emphasis on the welcome tendered him.

[Text] On 1 March, Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, began an official visit to the Arab Peoples Socialist State of Masses of Libya, which is headed by Col Mu'ammarr Qadhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress.

The first location on Libyan territory visited by our commander-in-chief was Tripoli, the capital of Libya, where he received a warm welcome from the leaders and the people.

On the second day, he visited the refinery in Zawia, where over 99 percent of the petroleum exported by the country is refined; and, during the evening, he arrived in Sebha, a city in the interior, where the General People's Congress convened and where he was welcomed by Col Mu'ammarr Qadhafi.

On the third day, the commander-in-chief also toured the region of Wac Morzoe, a few kilometers west of Sebha, and the locality of Godwa.

The oasis of El Kufra, situated in the middle of the Libyan desert, was visited for a few hours by Fidel and the rest of the Cuban delegation which he headed, and which, on that same fourth day, continued its journey to the city of Bengasi, the second largest in the country, where it was hailed by the populace while enroute from the airport to the hotel.

Yesterday, 7 March, Fidel met with Qadhafi in the coastal city of Sirte, continuing from there to Wati Jalef, the birthplace of the leader of the Libyan revolution, where the official talks between the two leaders continued.

World Press Reports on Castro Trip

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Mar 77 p 6

[Text] Berlin, 2 March (PL)--The international press continues to cover the visit to Libya made by Fidel Castro, chairman of the State Council and government of Cuba.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has published on its international page a dispatch on the refueling stop in Algeria made by the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The trade unions' TRIBUNE, and the Free German Youth's publication, JUNGE WELT, comment on the commander-in-chief's visit to Libya.

The Bulgarian press organs, in turn, give front-page coverage to the visit to that African country which began yesterday.

With the headlines "Fidel Castro in Libya," and "Friendly Visit," the newspapers ZYEMEDYELSO ZNAMYE, organ of the Peoples Agrarian Union, and TRUD, the trade union organ, report on the arrival in Tripoli of the top-ranking Cuban leader, who today attended the closing session of the Libyan General People's Congress.

REPORTAGE ON CASTRO'S AFRICAN TRIP

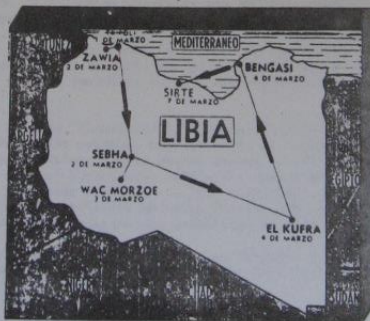
Trip Begins, Full List of Delegation Members

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Mar 77 p 1

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Fidel departed for the Arab Republic of Libya, on a cordial official visit. The Cuban delegation also included Jose A. Naranjo, minister of the food industry, Brig Gen Jose Abrantes, first deputy minister of the Ministry of Interior, and Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, all members of the Central Committee and deputies to the National People's Assembly; Brig Gen Victor Shueg Colas and Jose M. Miyar Barrueco, both also deputies to the National Assembly; and Brig Gen Ramon Espinosa Martin. In the Arab Republic of Libya, the delegation will be joined by Raul Valdes Vivo, a member of the party's Central Committee and chief of its General Foreign Relations Department. During his visit to that country, Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro will attend the special session of the General People's Congress, the supreme governmental organ of the Arab Republic of Libya, as a special guest.

Map Shows Castro Libya Tour

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Mar 88 p 6



Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro's Tour in the Arab People's Socialist State of Masses of Libya

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CUBA

A question that is heard frequently here is: How long can Castro afford to keep about 10 percent of his army in Angola? (It is assumed that the USSR is financing his venture.)

The technical qualifications of the Cuban troops that are in Africa are badly needed in Cuba itself.

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15,000 CUBAN SOLDIERS STILL FIGHTING IN AFRICA

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 8 Jan 77 pp 2, 24

[Text] Johannesburg, South Africa, 7 January (AP)--Cuban troops are still fighting and killing in central and southern Angola, in a bitter civil war against a foe which is using guerrilla tactics similar to those which brought Prime Minister Fidel Castro to power nearly two decades ago.

Between 13,000 and 15,000 Cubans in Angola are reinforcing the Angolan government's military operations aimed at crushing the UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrilla fighters, whose purpose it is, in turn, to drive the Cubans out of Africa.

The Cuban troops are the main target of the marauding bands of UNITA guerrilla fighters which are operating in the shelter of jungles and mountains, after having been ejected from the country's cities by Cuban and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops last year.

An additional 2,500 Cubans have been assigned to 10 other African countries to advise them in military matters, as well as on development in the fields of forestry, fishing, agriculture and medicine.

Since 1970, Cuba has established diplomatic relations with about 25 nations on the black continent.

Western diplomats view Castro's involvement in Africa as an indication of his ambition to propagate his socialist revolution on other continents, as well as to restore Cuba's prestige and give it a major role in international affairs.

Diplomatic observers believe that, apart from Angola, there are approximately 1,000 Cubans in Sierra Leone, the Congo, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Algeria, all countries with socialist or socialist-oriented governments.

In East Africa, there are approximately 1,000 Cubans in Mozambique, Tanzania and Somalia, which are also countries with socialist tendencies, according to diplomatic sources.

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of the Central Committee; Arturo Espinosa, general director of the ICAE [Cuban Institute for Friendship With Peoples]; Pelegrin Torras, deputy minister of the MINREX [Ministry of Foreign Relations]; and representatives of political and mass organizations. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country were likewise in attendance.

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CUBAN SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICAN PEOPLES REAFFIRMED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Jan 77 p 3

[Text] Last night, at the ceremony marking the 65th anniversary of the founding of the African National Congress of South Africa, Rosario Fernandez, acting member of the party's Central Committee, stated: "Cuba has been and will continue to be on the side of the African peoples in their struggles for complete independence and against racism, neocolonialism and imperialism."

During his speech, he stressed how satisfying it was for our people, as well as an obligation of solidarity, to hold this ceremony on the occasion of another anniversary of this organization, which came into existence "in the very heart of South Africa to organize and direct that people's struggle against the disgraceful and obnoxious apartheid regime."

He reviewed the brutal exploitation to which Africa has been subjected for centuries, adding that it is now the scene of intensive struggles for independence and social progress.

He observed that, on this continent with its vast natural resources, the multinational companies are striving desperately for control over the oil, uranium, iron, gold and diamonds, not to mention the 400 million inhabitants who represent an inexhaustible source of cheap manpower and a vast market for capitalist exports.

He declared that the defeat of the racist aggression in the People's Republic of Angola was a crushing blow to the policy of South Africa, adding that a new situation has arisen in southern Africa: The revolutionary tide is increasing irrepressibly.

He stated emphatically: "It is no longer only in Namibia and Zimbabwe that the African people have risen up against racist oppression; in South Africa itself, the Vorster regime is trembling at the aggressive action of the popular masses."

The ceremony, which was held in the Mella Auditorium, was chaired by Elena Gil, member of the Central Committee; Maria Julia Arrerondo, acting member

And, with regard to the risks involved in their work, they told us:

"The most difficult or dangerous situations were not those relating to the filming of the battles on the front, but rather the occasions on which we had to cover vast distances in search of the offensive. Because, as a rule, we did that alone (since we were a small group, and had to work scattered over countless combat zones), by jeep, in regions with which we were unfamiliar, and with only the map to assist us. And the journey could sometimes take a day or a day and a half, owing to the vastness of Angola's territory."

Something which moved this group of film-makers profoundly was the solidarity and active support given them by the comrades from the FAPLA [Popular Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola] and by the Angolan people as a whole.

"They showed a very fraternal and understanding attitude toward our work. For example, we were once in a town in the midst of shooting, and did not know how to get out. Then the people themselves in their houses began to tell us: 'Go that way! Take the gun, photographer; be careful there!'"

[Question] Were you particularly impressed with the Pioneers?

[Answer] (Another cameraman tells us) On one of our journeys, the car broke down near a village which had been burned and destroyed by the enemy a short time earlier. All that remained were Pioneers and some adults scattered around. Then the Pioneers themselves gave us shelter, and fed us when our provisions were depleted. They even stood guard while we slept, to protect us. It seemed incredible to us. The aggressiveness and patriotism of those Pioneers is admirable.... They even make their own weapons out of wood, and train with a great deal of discipline.

[Question] One final question: What does the film that you managed to make mean to you?

[Answer] To us, it is a veritable epic on the liberation of the African people.

And Miguel Fleitas adds: "I hope that a new struggle will be carried out now. Seeing their pictures will revitalize these incidents in the eyes of the viewers with tremendous force; because they show, with complete objectivity, the heroic attitude of the Angolans and the value of internationalist solidarity. And this proves that, when a people are willing to fight, they will achieve victory, regardless of how powerful the enemy may be. And, from this standpoint, the film will serve as a revolutionary weapon wherever it can be shown."

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'WAR IN ANGOLA' CAMERAMEN LIKEN THEMSELVES TO WAR CORRESPONDENTS
Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 26 Dec 76 p 4

[Text] The difficult and dangerous work of cameramen and photographers on a mission as real war correspondents made it possible to produce the important political and historical documentary entitled "The War In Angola."

That is why we met with some of them (several from the ICAIC [Cuban Institute of Cinema Arts], and others from the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] cinematographic studies entity), and with the director, Miguel Fleitas, so that they could tell us about the experiences that they had had during the filming.

One of the comrades from the FAR tells us: "We were helped greatly by the physical and psychological training that we had received, because our work is mainly military, and we are usually engaged in filming maneuvers. But it is quite different when one is confronted with real battles. It was a genuine education for us."

[Question] Didn't you sometimes feel like leaving the camera and taking part in the battle with weapons?

[Answer] Of course; everyone there would like to have been fighting; but we had to realize that our mission was to report on the war, not to shoot. We felt an internationalist need to contribute...but we were aware of the fact that, this time, our weapon had to be the camera. Because, if we had engaged in shooting, we would not have been able to make this documentary available to the people. now.

(Another individual that was present adds) Unquestionably, the last thing that a correspondent should do is take a rifle and fire. At such times he must have a strong conviction that his mission is different....Of course, unless he must absolutely do so in order to save his life and defend the material that he had received. And, we must admit, some of us had to do that.

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Li In-chung, DPRK ambassador to Cuba, and Kim Chan Sik and Song Won Jo, respectively assistant director and specialist of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also took part in the meeting which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Angolan Fisheries Minister

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Dec 76 p 3

[Text] Jose Victor de Carvalho, Minister of Fisheries of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday visited the Chullima shipyards, the "Andres Gonzalez Lines" Higher Fisheries School and the Havana Fishing Port.

The distinguished visitor was accompanied by Aderico Saramago Areias, Helder Guedes Duarte and Antonio Francisco Boma, officials of the Angolan Ministry of Fisheries.

Minister Jose Victor de Carvalho, during his visit to the Chullima shipyards, near the Almendares River, was accompanied by Aldo Margolles, deputy minister of the Cuban Fishing Industry Ministry.

Also during the morning, the Angolan delegation visited the "Andres Gonzalez Lines" Higher Fisheries School in Barlovento, where it was received by Gerardo Quintanilla, director of training for the MINPES [Ministry of Fisheries] and by the administrators of the school.

Guyanese Delegation Departs

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Dec 76 p 3

[Text] The delegation from the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, headed by Sase Narain, president of the National Assembly, invited to attend the inauguration of the National People's Government Assembly, left yesterday to return home.

The delegation also includes Jeffrey Thomas, a deputy of the National People's Congress, and Harry Persaud, a deputy of the People's Progressive Party.

They were seen off at Jose Marti international airport by Faure Chomon Mediavilla, a member of the PCC Central Committee, by officials of the America Department of the Central Committee, and by Frank Campbell, Guyana's ambassador to our country.

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28 January 1977

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they are conducting against reaction, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racism.

The African representatives expressed their pleasure over having learned more about the Cuban Revolution and reiterated the friendship of their respective nations with Cuba.

It was also emphasized that the meeting with the friendship organizations would be beneficial in terms of strengthening the solidarity between Cuba and Africa and in terms of the in-depth development of exchange in all areas.

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During his stay in Cuba, Vasco Cabral will talk to leaders and officials of the Revolutionary Government and will visit places of historical interest and inspect the country's economic development programs.

Amity Organization Welcomed

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 19 Nov 76 p 3

[Text] Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the Revolutionary Government, yesterday received the delegations of the organizations of African friendship with Cuba who are attending a meeting with the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples.

The following were present, representing the Organizations of African Friendship with Cuba: Augusto Gil Sequeira, of Angola; Emmanuel Alenga, of the Congo; Doumbia Amidou, of Mali; Teophile Saudogo, of Upper Volta; Warsame Abduhi Ali and Yasin Gelle Warsame, of Somalia; and Usman Muktari, of Nigeria.

Sierra Leone [was represented by] Siddique A. Kabbah and Tai Afrik; Santo Tome and Principe [by] Evaristo Espirito Santo and Salvador Manuel Uz de Almeida; Uganda [by] Nathan Epeenn; and Madagascar [by] Justin Randriamananjara.

Also present were: Mamadou Sampil, of Guinea; Dinku Gurmu, of Ethiopia; Antonio Alcantara Buscardini, of Guinea-Bissau; and Emanuel Pereira Silva, from Cape Verde.

Likewise in attendance were the ambassadors of Guinea, Mr Moussa Camara; of Somalia, Mr Yusuf Hassan Ibrahim; and of Sierra Leone, Mr Sorsoh I. Conteh; they were joined by the charge d'affaires of the Diplomatic Mission of the Congo, Louis Mboko.

The Cuban side was also represented by Arturo Espinosa, director general of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples, and Jorge Castro, Oscar Amador, and Fernando Guerrero, institute officials.

Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stated that the country was honored by this visit and emphasized the solid historical bonds and internationalist solidarity between the peoples of Cuba and Africa.

The Politburo member explained aspects involved in the development of the Cuban Revolution and its foreign policy, which parallel the liberation struggles of the peoples against any manifestation of exploitation and in support of international detente and peace for humanity.

During the brotherly interview, the discussion also included the successes of the revolutionary movement of the African peoples and the struggle which

realize how barbarous the crime of Barbados was. He condemned the Yankee imperialist blockade against Cuba and added that "now, more than ever before, we must close ranks against imperialism."

The document also expresses the need for wiping out fascism, imperialism, and the exploitation of man by man. It condemns aggression against Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, the illegal occupation of Namibia, and the fascist dictatorships of Latin America. It states its solidarity with those peoples, with the people of South Africa, Zimbabwe, the Comoro Islands, and Djibouti.

Finally it expresses appreciation for the attention given by the party, the government, and the mass organizations of Cuba.

Earlier, the representatives of Cape Verde and the People's Republic of the Congo addressed the meeting.

In the evening, the ICAP gave a reception for the delegates at its headquarters.

Early in the morning, Jose R. Fernandez, Party Central Committee member and minister of education, delivered a lecture to the delegates. He used slides and statistics and talked about the increases in the education budgets, the achievements in education, and the objectives which the Cuban Government pursues in this field.

The meeting was likewise addressed by Jesus Escandell and Elena Perez Narbona, leaders of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Workers] and FMC [Cuban Women's Federation], respectively, and a group representing the pioneers to bring greetings in the name of their respective organizations. Also present were Julio Garcia Oliveras, Party Central Committee member, and Arturo Espinosa, ICAP director general.

Cabral Arrives in Havana

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 19 Nov 76 p 5

[Text] Vasco Cabral, minister of economy and planning of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, arrived in Havana.

The leader from the sister country is accompanied by his wife, Maria Luisa Santos Cabral, who is the chief of planning in the organization.

Cabral was received by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Central Committee member and vice chairman of the National Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Collaboration, and by Ernesto Melendez Bachs, vice chairman of the CNCECT [National Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Collaboration].

Nathan Epenn, of Uganda, pointed out that, through this meeting, it is possible to establish friendship societies in his country and Cuba, respectively.

Dinku Gurmu, of Ethiopia, spoke after that.

Alberto Rodriguez Arufe, member of the National Bureau of the UJC [Union of Young Communists], informed the delegates about the status of preparations for the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students.

A group from the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], headed by Maria Teresa Malmierca, vice-coordinator of that mass organization, met with the meeting delegates in the evening.

Amity Meeting Ends

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 19 Nov 76 p 3

[Text] "The anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle must be stepped up in order to guarantee each African people the right to recover its wealth and fully to enjoy its national heritage," said Armando Acosta, Party Central Committee member, in closing the meeting of the ICAP [Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples] organizations of African friendship at the Riviera Hotel.

He said that the work of the delegates was successful and praised the content of the communique drafted by them. He expressed his appreciation over the fact that the meeting was attended by such highly represented African personalities.

He noted that "friendship and solidarity will enable us to get to know each other better and will make us stronger."

After mentioning the names of Patrice Lumumba and Amilcar Cabral, he said: "We are proud of our united efforts in support of the African continent's struggle for its liberation."

He said that "socialist Cuba did not spare sacrifices when the moment came to do its internationalist duty"; and he reiterated Cuba's solidarity with Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Palestine, and all peoples who suffer under the yoke of the racist minority.

Communique

Antonio Alcantara, of Guinea-Bissau, read the communique. He said that they are now more familiar with the work of the Cuban Revolution and they

In the afternoon the meeting was addressed by delegates Rolando Gola, secretary of foreign relations of the CDR, who brought greetings from the CDR masses, and Enrique Marimon as well as Carlos Rodriguez, party Central Committee officials, who talked about the 17 years of accomplishment of the Cuban Revolution.

Amity Meeting Sessions Continue

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 18 Nov 76 p 4

[Text] "If this meeting is being held now, it is because the people of Cuba lives through the exhilarating and beautiful days of socialist construction, without any racial or class prejudices, that is to say, because Cuba has a revolution," said Nicolas Guillen, Party Central Committee member, yesterday afternoon, in his special address to the meeting of the African ICAP Organizations for Friendship with Cuba which is continuing at the Riviera Hotel.

Then he said that "the peoples of Africa, who for centuries gave their bodies to slavery in America, are conducting their own revolutionary war now, winning their own independence and liberty."

The audience applauded the address and the musical tape recording of his poems "Ballad of the Ancestors" and "The Little Bolivian Soldier."

Earlier, the meeting was addressed by Warsame Abduli Ali, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Somalia.

Doumbia Amidou, of Mali, among other things talked about the activities in progress in his country in connection with the 20th anniversary of "Granma."

Juan Jose Leon Vega, director of ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], transmitted greetings in the name of the Cuban peasants to the meeting participants.

Evaristo Espiritu Santo Carvalho, of Santo Tome and Principe, talked about the strengthening of his people's friendship with the organizations of the socialist camp, especially its revolutionary parties.

The first to speak in the afternoon was the Angolan delegate August Gil Sequeira, who praised the advantages of socialism and sent a message to Fidel, Neto, and the progressive governments of Africa and expressed his solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Namibia.

Then Francisco Fernandez, chairman of the Chilean Antifascist Committee, addressed the gathering.

AFRICAN-CUBAN POLITICAL RELATIONS, NEWS EVENTS REPORTED

Amity Meeting Opens

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Nov 76 p 3

[Text] The Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples and the African Associations for Friendship with Cuba yesterday opened a meeting with an event presided over by Antonio Enrique Lusson, minister of transportation, and Nicolas Guillen, president of the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, both members of the Party Central Committee.

In the course of the opening functions, Comrade Arturo Espinosa, director general of the ICAP, welcomed the African delegations and praised the objectives of strengthening the meeting of these friendship organizations.

"From here on in, through combined efforts, we can develop our struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism," said Arturo Espinosa in his introductory remarks.

The meeting was also addressed on the first day by Antonio Alcantara Buscardini, member of the Higher Council of Struggle and the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde] who paid homage to the victims of the "Cubana" airline aircraft sabotaged by agents of United States imperialism.

"In spite of the sinister intentions of the enemies of progress of the peoples, our destinies were being accomplished inescapably in spite of these low blows," said Alcantara Buscardini, who is also the secretary general of the National Security and Public Order State Commission of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

On the first day of activities, the meeting of the ICAP and the African Friendship Organizations heard the delegates from Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Upper Volta, and the Republic of Guinea who reported on the work that has been done, on the characteristics of their respective countries, and their solidarity.

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OFFICIAL ORDER POSTHUMOUSLY PROMOTES OFFICER KILLED IN ANGOLA

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Dec 76 p 15

[Text] Order No 2786-76 of the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces to Grant Military Ranks to Senior Officers

In view of his outstanding revolutionary career during the armed struggle against the tyranny, his subsequent endeavor within the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the self-sacrificing efforts which he expended in carrying out several internationalist missions that were assigned them by the party and the revolutionary government, in the last of which he died in action fighting the imperialist enemy in the People's Republic of Angola,

I order:

First: That Col Raul Diaz Arguelles Garcia be promoted posthumously to the rank of Brigade General.

Second: That the insignia of the pertinent military ranks be presented to the children of the deceased comrade, as trustees thereof.

Issued in Havana on 2 December 1976, "Year of the 20th Anniversary of the 'Granma.'" "

Fidel Castro Ruz, Commander-in-Chief.

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ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS CIENFUEGOS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 14 Dec 76 p 3

[Text] Cienfuegos--The minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola, Column Comdr Enrique Carreira, a member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Politburo, and the delegation accompanying him, made a tour of the industrial zone and other sections of the Pearl of the South.

Carreira and his party were received here by Humberto Miguel Fernandez, first secretary of the party's Bureau in the province of Cienfuegos, and Jose Ramon Garcia Gil, a member of the party's Provincial Bureau and its first secretary in this municipality.

Together with Jose Ramon Garcia Gil, the distinguished guests visited the nitrogenous fertilizer factory, the "Tricontinental" bulk sugar shipping terminal and the hotel in Pasacaballos, and inspected the fishing port and corn mills as well as the wheat mill silo construction.

Interview With the Angolan Defense Minister

In an interview granted to this reporter, the Angolan defense minister said: "During our visit to our fraternal and sincere friend, the Republic of Cuba, we have had an opportunity to observe the progress and perfection of its armed forces which, in my opinion, are ready to drive back any attack by the imperialists."

Column Comdr Enrique Carreira added: "We also had occasion to note the educational development in Cuba, particularly the new type of centers on the Isle of Youth. This represents an exemplary experiment to us, which we must imitate in our country."

He concluded by saying: "Everything that we have seen and observed in Cuba will help to enhance our effort on behalf of the construction of the Angolan fatherland."

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Another of the speakers was Lt Col Jesus Almeida Hernandez, commander of the Pinar del Rio Army Corps, who conveyed the gratitude of his headquarters to the internationalists present--to those who took to the Angolan people, from the westernmost province of Cuba, the disinterested assistance offered by the Cuban revolution and its party in token of their solidarity.

Lt Col Jesus Almeida spoke of the importance of the mission that had been accomplished. "We who have had the honor of going to the People's Republic of Angola have been active participants in events that constitute one of the noblest pages in the history of proletarian internationalism, by virtue of the fact that we helped--at a decisive moment--to save the Angolan revolution from the clutches of racism, colonialism and imperialism."

The concluding address was delivered by comrade Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Pinar del Rio Province. Camacho Aguilera began by conveying the appreciation extended by the people of Pinar del Rio to their internationalist brothers, who accepted with genuine dignity, enthusiasm and a communist attitude the mission assigned to them by the party and the revolution.

"Our country," he declared, "has a rich and noble internationalist tradition that began with the incorporation, into the ranks of the Mambi Army, of many sons of other lands who mingled their blood and their heroism with the blood and heroism of the Cuban people in the struggle against the hateful colonial rule and for the liberation of our fatherland."

The member of the party Central Committee declared, at another point in his address: "The generous and unrestricted assistance that our fatherland has extended to Angola--assistance which you personally had the privilege of taking to that fraternal people as representatives of all Cuban revolutionaries--is an eloquent example of the internationalism of the party, government and people of Cuba."

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ANGOLAN WAR VETERANS WELCOMED AFTER COMPLETING MISSIONS
Havana GRANMA in Spanish 30 Oct 76 pp 3, 4

[Text] Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Pinar del Rio Province, presided at the welcoming ceremonies given by the Provincial Committee of the party, the mass political organizations, and the headquarters of the party, the mass political of a large group of internationalist combatants who have returned victorious to the fatherland after accomplishing in an exemplary manner the missions entrusted to them by the party and the Revolutionary Government.

Members of the Executive Bureau of the Provincial Committee of the party; Lt Col Jesus Almeida Hernandez, commander of the Pinar del Rio Army Corps; Maj Enrique Borrego, MININT [Ministry of the Interior] representative in Pinar del Rio Province; officials of various sectors of the economy; representatives of various governmental entities; leaders of the mass political organizations; and other guests were also on the speakers' platform.

During the formal ceremony--which was held on the parade ground of the Pinar del Rio Army Corps--the honored guests received the "Internationalist Combatant in the Sister People's Republic of Angola" certificate, bearing the facsimile signature of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz.

Col Eulises Estrada Reyes, Lt Col Carlos Leon Oduardo, and the combatant Mercedes Borbon Diaz, the first woman from Pinar del Rio Province to render her personal assistance--in a spirit of solidarity--in the sister African nation, accepted the prized award in behalf of the internationalists of the Pinar del Rio Army Corps.

Comrade Gaspar Gonzalez received the award in behalf of the internationalists of the Ministry of the Interior, and reservist Luis Ramirez Rodriguez received the award in behalf of his comrades.

Col Eulises Estrada spoke in the name of the internationalists. He recalled that during the difficult moments in the trenches of Angola they had always found inspiration in the teachings of the heroes and martyrs of their fatherland--of the heroic and valiant Cuban nation--and in particular the example set by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Lt Luis Laguna Ruedas, twice an "FAR Vanguard" award recipient, addressed the internationalist combatants in the name of all those who in the MGR units continued to carry out their assigned tasks and missions during the stay of these personnel among the Angolan people.

The concluding address was delivered by Lt Odr Gonzalo Gonzalez la Rosa, MGR deputy commander in chief for political work. "Today," he said, "we are paying our tribute of admiration and respect to the officers, petty officers, seamen, civilian workers and reservists of the Revolutionary Navy, who successfully and fully implemented the internationalist postulates of the Cuban Revolution in answer to the call for assistance--in the name of solidarity--made by the sister People's Republic of Angola.

"Comrades," he continued, "by your presence as combatants on the various battlefronts at the side of the valiant fighters of the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola, you have put into practice the teachings received from our commander in chief during these difficult years of revolutionary labor.

"You can take pride in the fact that you have fulfilled your internationalist obligation toward the fraternal people of Angola," he said, "with the legitimate pride that revolutionaries take in doing their duty, in acting with the same courage, the same unselfishness, that they would display if they were fighting in their own country."

The political portion of the ceremony of tribute to the internationalist combatants of the MGR concluded with the presentation--to a group representing them--of a certificate (signed by our commander in chief Fidel Castro) attesting to their participation in the struggle of the fraternal Angolan people. A cultural program was then presented for the enjoyment of the honored guests.

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NAVY VETERANS OF ANGOLAN CAMPAIGN HONORED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Nov 76 p 2

[Text] A ceremony has been held in honor of the members of the Revolutionary Navy who carried out internationalist missions in the People's Republic of Angola. Cdr Pedro Perez Betancourt and Lt Cdr Gonzalo Gonzalez la Rosa presided over the ceremony, which was attended by commanding officers and officers of various units of the Revolutionary Navy [MGR]. The ceremony was held at the Naval Specialists Training Center (CFEN) and was attended by a large number of officers, petty officers, seamen and reservists of the MGR who have fulfilled their obligations toward the fraternal African people.

The proceedings began with the reading of a statement from a detachment of pioneers. "In this year," the pioneers declare, "in which we are commemorating the 20th anniversary of the landing of the "Granma" and of the creation of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], we wish to express to you our profound and sincere appreciation for the successful completion of the noble task entrusted to you by the Communist Party of Cuba and the Revolutionary Government."

Lt Erly Garit Rivera, an internationalist combatant, spoke in the name of all those who were being honored at the ceremony. "Today," he said, "we are delighted to celebrate the return--to its labors in the units of the Revolutionary Navy--of our group of comrades who were selected to carry out missions of assistance to the fraternal Angolan people. This has been a great honor for us. We were aware, during our stay in Angola, that in our MGR there were thousands of combatants who would have liked to be in our place, and this fact obliged us to reflect on our attitude. We tried to carry out to the best of our ability every mission and task entrusted to us, so that we could say we Navy men had done our duty and were worthy of those comrades who remained at home working to implement the decisions of our First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba."

Lieutenant Garit Rivera concluded his remarks by declaring, in the name of all of his internationalist comrades: "Today we proclaim that we are ready for any and all missions that our party and our commanders assign to us." His words were endorsed by the enthusiastic applause of all those present.

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tailoring. Our organization has trained reading and writing instructors and political activists to perform these tasks, which are regarded as fundamental within the context of the revolutionary changes taking place in our country.

[Question] What about the current tasks?

[Answer] In addition to teaching our comrades to read and write, and politicizing them, so as to incorporate them into the socioeconomic and political process, we are working on the drive to support the MPLA Congress. Since our first national meeting, we have managed to organize the OMA on a national scale. We have fulfilled the resolutions stemming from that meeting and, at the present time, we are distributing membership cards to the militants; and this will enable us to take a census and determine the number of members in our organization. The red reverse side of this membership card contains the profile of Mae Samba, a guerrilla fighter who died during the first war of liberation and who represents all female Angolan combatants.

We have also worked on various public health drives, and are preparing to make our contribution to the forthcoming mass inoculation drive to combat poliomyelitis.

[Question] Would you comment on "International Women's Day"?

[Answer] "International Women's Day" is 8 March, and we Angolan women who have had a feeling of solidarity with the women of the world since the beginning of our struggle shall also celebrate that date. We are entitled to commemorate that day because we are striving to win the emancipation of our women.

On behalf of the OMA's executive board, I send a message of greeting to all the women of the world on this new "International Women's Day."

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